

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

CRYSTAL BAY COOPERATIVE MOUNTAIN PINE BEETLE CONTROL PROJECT

1958



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In accordance with the Cooperative Agreement between the Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Division of Forestry, State of Nevada; George W. Whittell; and the Nevada California Lake Tahoe Association, the following is a progress report of the Forest Service participation as defined on page 2, paragraph 1, of the Agreement.

Control work started on the Crystal Bay Cooperative Mountain Pine Beetle Project on Tuesday, April 22, 1958. The first day the spotting crew was given orientation of the project and training in identifying beetle-infested trees under the supervision of Forest Supervisor Ivan Sack and Entomologist Richard Washburn from the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station who prepared the 1957 Appraisal Report.

Wednesday forenoon, April 23, the crew received additional training in spotting beetle-infested trees. Then, on Wednesday afternoon and Thursday, the actual spotting began under the direct supervision of Mr. Washburn. The remainder of the spotting was under the supervision of Crew Chief Hallie L. Cox, with frequent periodic checks by Forest Supervisor Ivan Sack.

The spotting was completed on May 9, 1958. Total time required in spotting work was a six-man spotting crew for 14 days, or 84 man-days. In addition to the spotting time, six man-days were required to complete the mapping and determine the land ownership where the beetle-infested trees were spotted.

The spotting crew consisted of six men: Hallie L. Cox as chief of party, with eight years' professional Forest Service experience and prior experience on two beetle control projects; District Ranger Jesse Palm with nine years' professional Forest Service experience; District Ranger John J. Kincheloe with three years' experience; Forest Aid Archie Woods with eighteen years' experience; Robert King, Timber Staff, two and one-half years' experience; and Assistant Ranger Carl Reidel, two seasons with the Forest Service.

The entire crew were conscientious, hard-working men. The performance by all individuals was highly satisfactory. Anyone of them is qualified to supervise a beetle control project.

Richard Washburn, Entomologist, Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, spent three days at the beginning of the project in outlining the spotting procedure, training, and supervision of the spotting. Upon the completion of the spotting, Mr. Washburn spent two days, May 14 and 15, going over the area checking on the accuracy of the crews' spotting and the removal of the beetle-infested trees by Mr. Doolittle, the contractor. Both phases of the project appeared to be satisfactory.

Forest Supervisor Ivan Sack spent six days in supervising and checking the spotting and removal of the trees by Mr. Doolittle.

On April 28, Milt Morris, a retired U. S. Forest Ranger, began working for the State, keeping a record of the trees removed and supervising the removal and cleanup of all beetle-infested trees that had been marked by the Forest Service spotting crew.

Mr. Doolittle's removal operation began on April 30 with two men. He has had a gradual buildup in his crew until, on May 14, there were approximately 20 men on the job. His plans are to remove approximately 150 trees per day in order to complete the removal of all beetle-infested trees by July 1. Mr. Doolittle is doing a very good job of removing and cleaning up the beetle-infested trees.

A total of 6904 beetle-infested trees were marked. All trees were numbered with silver paint, using pressurized cans. String lines were run north and south in five-chain widths, equaling 16 strips to the mile. A tag was attached to alternate string lines at each 10-chain interval, thus designating each five-acre plot. As the spotting crew proceeded through the strip, one member of the crew kept record of the numbers and plotted them on a grid sheet as to their approximate location in each five-acre plot. This procedure was used mainly as an aid to the contractor in locating and removing all of the beetle-infested trees. It also served as a means of mapping the area as to the concentration of trees. (Reference attached map).

Some marking of beetle-infested trees had been done in previous years. There were both silver and blue numbers on these trees. As these numbers are rather faded and the beetles have obviously left the trees, these old numbers are disregarded by the Contractor.

All trees north of State Highway 28 were numbered consecutively as the spotting crew proceeded through the strips. The tree numbers on all State Highway right-of-way trees were preceded by the letters "R. W." The rest of the trees north of State Highway 28 were on Mr. Whittell's land. The beetle-infested trees on the narrow strip of land between State Highway 28 and Lake Tahoe were marked and numbered separately from the area north of State Highway 28. The numbers on the trees on this strip were preceded by the letter "L" (lakeside strip). The ownership of the trees on the lakeside strip was determined from a land status map and through checking with various owners, Ed Malley, and caretakers.

The following is a tally of the trees spotted as to ownership: (Reference attached map)

Mr. Whittell	-	6,550
Nevada State Highway Right-of-Way	-	304
Mr. Ed Malley	-	6
Mr. Berout	-	11
Mr. Rousseau	-	4

Mr. Wallace	-	4
Mr. Welsh	-	5
H. E. & A. McCaskay	-	4
Mr. Gangi	-	13
Mr. Byrnes	-	1
Mr. Goubert	-	1
Mr. E. L. King	-	1
Total	-	6,904

A total of 90 man-days were spent by the crew for the spotting and mapping of the area. The average number of beetle-infested trees spotted per man-day was 77.

Approximately 40 beetle-infested sugar pines were marked, 3 lodgepole pine, and the balance of the beetle-infested trees were ponderosa pine. The diameter of trees marked range from approximately 3 inches to 30 inches, the average being approximately 12 inches D.B.H.

Fifty-nine string lines were run with an average length of approximately 1.2 miles for a total of 70.5 miles of string line. Approximately 75 cans of paint were used in marking the 6,904 trees, or an average of 92 trees per can of paint.

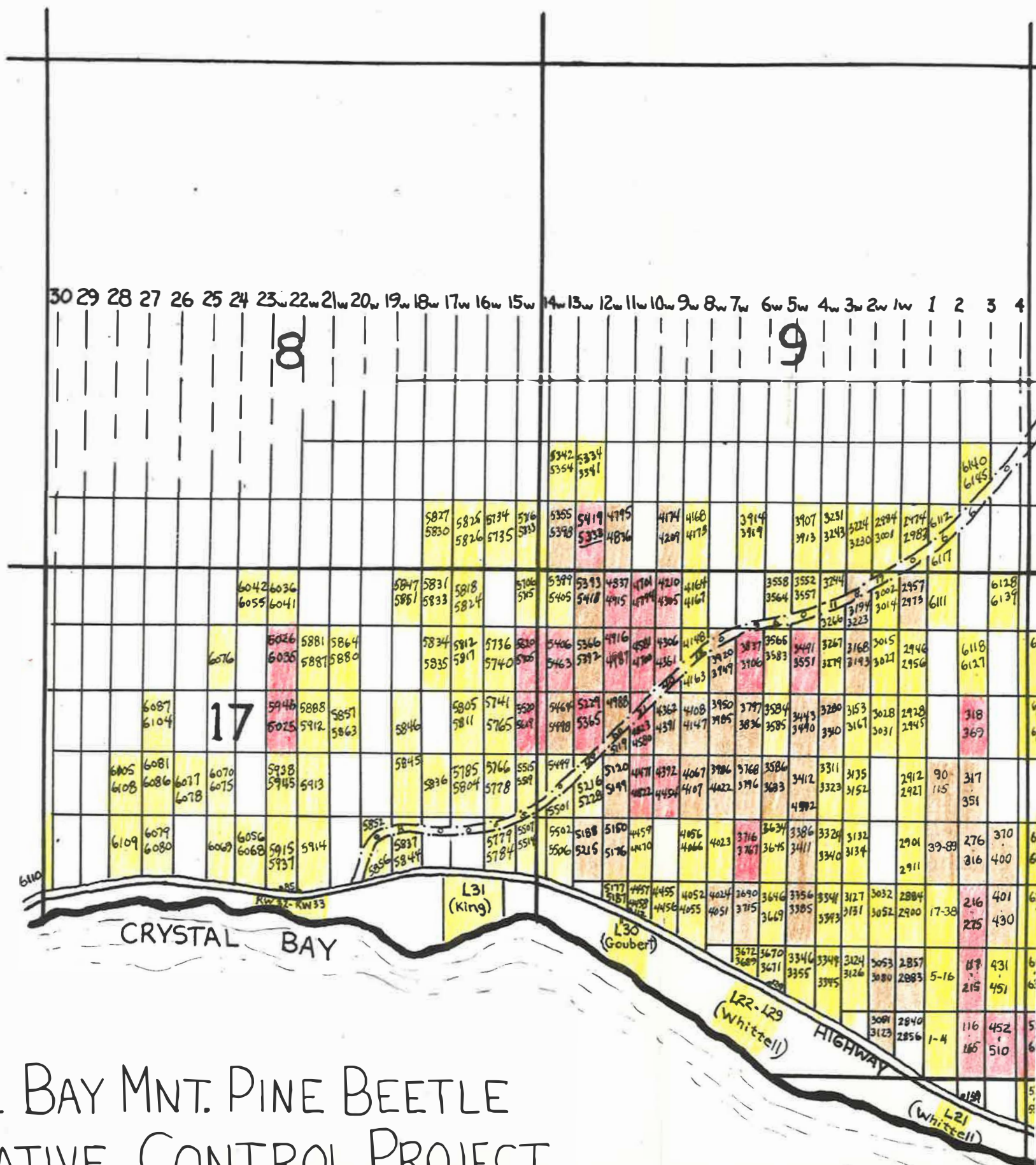
Total acreage covered in marking was approximately 3200 acres. Of this total, approximately 2900 acres were owned by Mr. Whittell, 120 acres on State Highway right-of-way, and 180 acres by others.

Woodpecker work is prevalent throughout the area, and they are doing a good job of cleaning up part of the trees. However, the majority of the more recent beetle-attacked trees show little or no woodpecker work. Other parasites and insect predators are common in beetle-infested trees.

Date May 20, 1958

Submitted Hallie Cox
HALLIE COX, Chief of Party

Approved Ivan Sack
IVAN SACK, Forest Supervisor



CRYSTAL BAY MNT. PINE BEETLE COOPERATIVE CONTROL PROJECT MAY 1958

LAKE TAHOE

LEDGEND

12W

| — STRING LINE

— — 10 CHAIN INTERVAL MARK

•85 — TELEPHONE POLE NUMBER

525

560

— INFESTED TREE NUMBERS

L31 — LAKESIDE INFESTED TREES

INTENSITY of CONCENTRATION

light+

1-25

Med.

25-50

Heavy

over 50

drawn by C. Reidel

0 1/4" = 5'

